





## Intimations.

## CARBON CONES AND CASES.

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VAPOURS FOR MEDICAL AND SANITARY PURPOSES.

THIS ingenious invention places within reach a handy means of diffusing Vapours. The Cones are charged with various liquids, viz.:

White Rose, Heliotrope, Carbolic Acid, etc., for Perfuming Apartments.

Terebene, Iodine, Sulphurous Acid, etc., for Inhalation.

Special Cones are prepared for the Destruction of Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Cockroaches, etc.

Extra large Cones for disinfecting Hospital Wards, etc.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,**  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
HONGKONG.  
(Telephone No. 66.)  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

## WATSON'S GINSENG BITTERS

(REGISTERED.)  
TONIC, STIMULANT, ALTERNATIVE, AND CARMINATIVE.

A Specific for all forms of Debility, Dyspepsia, and Malarious Affections.

GINSENG, the Cinchona of China, has been used for many centuries by the Chinese as a tonic, stimulant, alternative, and carminative. In all forms of Debility, Dyspepsia, as well as in Malarious affections, it has ever been regarded as a specific.

Dr. F. PORTER SMITH, late Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong, says of the remedy:—

"Several cases in which life would seem to have been at least prolonged by the taking of doses of this drug indicate that some positive efficacy of a sustaining character does really exist in this species of Ivywort."

The Bitters are prepared from carefully selected specimens of the very finest quality of Ginseng, combined with other ingredients to improve the effect.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

A NEW REMEDY.

## PEPTONIZED FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF KARN

Specially introduced for Invalids and all who suffer from weak or impaired digestion. Being made from the best fresh English Beef in a very concentrated form it is admirably adapted for general family use and for travellers on board ship.

It will keep good for any length of time in any climate.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

Sole Agents for

Hongkong, China and Manila,

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

## WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

Is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion. In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, May, 1889.

## BIRTH.

At Newchwang, on the 8th instant, Mrs. J. J. F. BANDINL, of a daughter.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1889.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE North German Lloyd steamer *Dayen*, which arrived at Singapore from this port at 10 p.m. on the 12th instant, made the run down in four days, six hours.

THIS season of earthquakes has apparently commenced in the Philippines; the papers received by the last steamer give almost daily reports of shocks occurring throughout the provinces.

THIS our Shanghai contemporary the *Mercury* of the 15th inst.—"Chirill's Circus" will not open until Friday evening, owing to the non-arrival of the "Chiyuen" with the company on board."

WE note that the Korean Ambassadors to China with their suites, numbering in all about 200 persons, were to leave Peking for Korea on the 20th inst. A large number of the attendants have been ill and under treatment by Dr. John Dudgeon.

THE case of the storekeeper and two coolies who are charged with stealing tinued goods from the godowns of the Messageries Maritimes Company at East Point, was again gone into to-day. Mr. Hastings prosecuted, and Mr. Caldwell defended. The case was again remanded.

THE buying of tea for London in Hankow is stated to be going on very slowly, prices being nearly 15 per cent. above last year's, the quality of the tea being better too. The *N. C. Daily News* says it was not expected that the *Moynan*, with the first tea, will get away much before Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

SAYS the *Japan Mail*—The *Rising Sun* of Nankai speaks of the coal-mining operations on the island of Matsushima as though such a disabling catastrophe had overtaken them that the works would have to be abandoned, and the money hitherto spent on them regarded as a total loss. Our own enquiries show that this is happily an exaggeration. It is true that a leak has been developed in the shaft, but the amount of water percolating into the mine can easily be managed even with the small pumps now in situ. Water had always been looked for, and arrangements to deal with a much larger inflow than has now occurred would very soon have been completed under any circumstances. The sum of what has happened is that the leak was encountered a little sooner than the time anticipated by the engineers, but it is far from being a leak of such dimensions as to interfere with the prospects of the mine.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Alhambra*, from London, left Singapore for this port to-day, and may be expected to arrive on the 27th inst.

THE *N. C. Daily News* states that the Woonung Bar dredging operations were to be formally opened on the 18th inst., in the presence of Kung Taotai, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, and a party of invited guests.

A GERMAN BANK in Shanghai will shortly become an accomplished fact. This new institution has been registered at the German Consulate with a capital of five million taels, divided into shares of one thousand taels each, and will commence active business operations as soon as preliminaries have been arranged.

OUR Shanghai contemporaries report that the land at the corner of the Bubbling Well and Carter Roads, known as Benjamin's Garden, with the house known as Burkill's, and the stables on the east side of the road, some 45 mow in all, have been bought by Mr. J. D. Humphreys of Hongkong for Tls. 35,000.

"ONE who was present" writes—"The statement in this morning's *Daily Press*, that the Macao Theatre was 'crowded to its utmost capacity' on Saturday night, at the concert given by some Hongkong amateurs, is utterly untrue. The place was barely half-filled, and unless some good Samaritan paid for the refreshments, etc., provided afterwards, there will be very little left for any charity." This agrees with our Macao correspondent's report.

THE Peking correspondent of our Tientsin contemporary writes on the 7th inst.—"Our windy and dusty weather continues without the slightest amelioration; in fact, it seems to get worse and worse. On two nights, and particularly on the evening of the 28th April, we experienced quite a hurricane. We never remember having experienced such a late dry, windy and dusty spring. On May 3rd, however, some most grateful rain fell."

ACCORDING to the *Hyogo News* the Japanese authorities have at last come to the conclusion that some stop should be put to the company-mongering which has been going on so briskly for a considerable time past. The projects of the Osaka Electric Railway will not be permitted to enrich the community by means of that delectable scheme—at any rate for the present—the local authorities having declined to grant them permission to form the proposed company.

THE following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Sanitary Board, to be held to-morrow, the 22nd inst. at 4.15 p.m.:

1. Mr. Canlie will move, "That the Public be informed of some method of remedying the mucky condition of the Pokfulam water supply."
2. Draft Instructions to Market Staff.
3. Final disposal of city refuse.
4. Letting of Contracts.
5. Claims for compensation for Cattle destroyed owing to an outbreak of disease in the Kennedytown Cattle Depot.

THE *Japan Mail* of the 11th inst. has the following regarding an old Hongkong resident who is still well remembered in musical circles:

"In consequence of the unsatisfactory condition for some time past of the health of Professor Sauvet, his medical attendant has advised a sea voyage, and the Professor will leave this on June 23rd for California, where he hopes to recuperate and return to Japan about September next. For some weeks past Mr. Sauvet has been getting up the programme of a concert, and in view of his early departure the entertainment has been fixed for the 30th instant. We are informed that the concert will be one that Professor Sauvet has ever given in Japan, as, in addition to his own performances, he has secured for this occasion a galaxy of talent—ladies and gentlemen amateurs, who have kindly come forward to assist the Professor specially on this occasion. The programme will be duly announced, and will include the Toy Symphony, the 'Stabat Mater,' and several attractive morceaux."

THERE are two sorts of Portuguese in the Colony—the shrouded and the cheery. The first is of the feminine gender, and goes about with her countenance very thoughtfully muffled in that handsome head-gear the capote, which is a piece of stiff black cotton cut bias and gathered in at the corners. The cheery variety is supposed to be masculine, inasmuch as it wears tight trousers, and generally has an incipient moustache.

I also smokes a good many cigarettes, carries his handkerchief in his pocket, and being gregarious, chatters a good deal, and is generally a howling cad. Six specimens of this genus, named Francisco Sequeira, Moses Joseph Sequeira, Leon Alonzo, C. Pavacho, Francisco Pavacho, and C. Rosario, all living in Mo. que Junction, were summoned to-day, before Mr. Pollock, for disorderly conduct there on the 15th inst. On that night, about eleven o'clock, a crowd of about fifteen of them congregated near No. 9 Station, and shouted, whistled, swore, played leap-frog, and generally disturbed the neighbourhood. Sergeant Wiltchell, who lives in the neighbourhood, was told to go to them, but they very properly told him to put his head in a bag and not interfere with gentlemen. He dressed and got up, and because he was mild in his language they gave him a lot of "black," and continued the uproar for some time afterwards. Mr. Alexander Levy and Mr. G. J. W. King corroborated the sergeant's story, and five of the six were fined \$3 each, the other being discharged.

UNBOUNDED satisfaction is expressed by the Japanese paper *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* at the decision to improve the Yokohama harbour and to build docks there. Within thirty years, the Tokyo Journal observes, Yokohama has grown to be the most important harbour in the empire. In rapidity of development it may be compared with even Hongkong. Gradually commercial prosperity is extending eastward from the West. America is gigantic, but the trade strides, and her principal Western harbour, San Francisco, is situated directly *vis-a-vis* Yokohama. Whether American commodities are to be sent to the Orient or Oriental commodities to America, Yokohama must be taken *en route*. Perhaps it is not too much to say that one day Yokohama will rank first among commercial harbours in the East. That the shipping which enters there will increase steadily cannot be doubted. The importance of the proposed harbour works needs no demonstration. The *Nichi Nichi* dwells also upon the necessity of having a dockyard at such a commercial centre, and expresses the hope that the projected docks will be carried through and that the shares of the Company will be disposed of as much as possible to citizens of Yokohama. The *Japan Mail* says it would echo the latter hope more warmly if these shares were procurable by foreigners, but under present arrangements foreigners are shut out of nearly all paying enterprises in Japan.

THE Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* says that the person arrested and tried by the Board of Pundamentals for kidnapping children, and who declared at his trial they stole the children for the Roman Catholic priests, are shortly to be beheaded. The two who stole the Lieut. Governor's seal (not sealed despatch as the *Chinese Times* had it), have been arrested, tried and sentenced to decapitation.

JUST before the Ocean Co's steamer *Stentor* left Singapore on the 13th inst., a Chinese, name unknown, went aboard as a passenger to Hongkong. As he appeared to be ill the Captain declined to take him and he was told to leave the ship. He then lay down on the wharf and died shortly afterwards. And all this happened in a British port, under shelter of the flag of Christian England. Of course, the victim was only a wretched Chinese!

THE U. S. S. *Monocacy*, announced to be sold by auction at Yokohama on the 13th inst., has temporarily withdrawn. Rear-Admiral Balmor received a cablegram on the 8th inst. from the Secretary of Navy in Washington to suspend the sale of the *Monocacy*, and to have her re-surveyed to ascertain if she is worth being repaired for further service on the Asiatic Station. Doubtless this step has been taken in consequence of the loss of the American war vessels at Samoa, the U. S. Government being rather hard up for cruisers to represent the "stars and stripes" in foreign countries.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

THE SAM-SHUI-PO CASE.

This case was resumed this morning, and continued till afternoon, when the prisoner was found not guilty, and discharged.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

REV. J. H. OST AND ANOTHER v. J. J. MCBREEN.

This was an action to recover \$500, brought by the Rev. J. H. Ost, as next friend of Jane Francis MCBreen, against J. J. MCBreen, senior clerk in the Ordinance Department.—Mr. Webber appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. O. Wilson represented the defendant.

Mr. Webber said that the claim was made under a covenant contained in an indenture dated the 19th July 1884, between the defendant of the first part, Mr. Ost, of the second part, and the plaintiff of the third part, which was drawn up in consequence of unhappy differences between Mr. and Mrs. MCBreen, and by which the former agreed to allow his wife \$125 a month for six months, and \$20 a month afterwards. He paid about \$120, which was written off the total amount due—\$1,110.

Rev. J. H. Ost was then called. He stated:—I am clerk in holy orders. In 1884 I was aware that certain unhappy differences existed between the defendant and his wife, and a deed was prepared on the 19th July which I executed as trustee, under which the defendant was to allow his wife \$125 a month for the first six months, and after that \$20. He paid for the first six months regularly and on the seventh month sent \$15 more. On being reminded that he was to send \$20 he pleaded that the rate of exchange was very low. I saw Mr. Russell, and Mr. Hastings, and came to the conclusion that it was better to receive only \$15 than nothing. Shortly afterwards Mrs. MCBreen wrote to me from Singapore that she had been confined, and asking for money. I told Mr. MCBreen, who replied that he was not the father, but agreed to continue to pay \$10 per month. I communicated this to Mrs. MCBreen, who was naturally indignant. MCBreen then ceased to pay, and I then asked Mr. Russell to release me from my trusteeship, but he told me there would probably be no more trouble. Since then Mrs. MCBreen has appealed to me for assistance, and as she is in poor circumstances I was obliged to take her and her four children under my own protection at West Point. There had been a previous deed of separation drawn up, and Father Burghinoll made trustee. Mrs. MCBreen charged her husband with ill-treating her, and "paying his addresses" to other women. I do not recollect his making any charges against her. I have no reason for believing that he could have done so justly. All the money I received I paid over to Mrs. MCBreen.

By Mr. Wilson—Before the covenant was drawn up Mrs. MCBreen asked me to intervene as a clergyman, and Mr. Russell, who knew the history of the case, advised me to do so. I know that she was brought up in the Diocesan Home, married Mr. Petersen, and after his death her hand was sought by Mr. MCBreen, who was then in the police force. She refused the parties appearing in the Police Court. I heard that she was going to take her husband into the law court, but that the covenant was a solution of the difficulty. I certainly should not have become a trustee if I had heard that there had been infidelity on the part of Mrs. MCBreen. I have heard what manner of life she led whilst in Singapore. She has now four children, three of which are by her first husband and one by the defendant. She is a Chinawoman.

Mr. Hazeland, clerk to the Chief Justice, formally proposed attesting the signatures to the indenture in 1884.

Mrs. MCBreen said—I am the wife of the defendant. I was previously married to a man named Petersen. My name before that was Sul Sum. I was born in Macao, and went to Mr. Baster's school, from where I married Petersen, when I was seventeen years old. I am 37 now. I had six children by Petersen. Three years after his death I married MCBreen, having then three children. He was then a constable. I had \$3000 and the "London Inn" then, and I bought his discharge from the police. We were married by license by the Registrar, but I have not the certificate, as he took it away. We lived on at the London Inn. I kept him ten months, and paid \$600 debts for him. Then he got appointed second clerk in the Commisariat. I took a house near the American Consulate, then, but a week later he borrowed \$25 from my sister, went out and lost it, and came home drunk. I kicked up a row with him and he struck me, so I left him. He came to see me, off and on, for two or three years, after which I went to Singapore, where I started a hotel, and stayed nine months. I had a few hundred dollars then, so I came back in 1883. He had not given me any money up to then. I went to him and asked him for some, but he refused. I summoned him then for it, as he had promised to pay me \$25 a month. I had three children by him—one born in Hongkong, and two in Singapore. In 1884 a deed was drawn up, by which he agreed to allow me \$15 for six months, and then \$20 a month. He borrowed \$5 from the Mess and \$5 from me to pay for the stamp. A month later I went back to Singapore, and seven months after a baby was born. It died when eight months old. The defendant was the

father of it. I wrote informing him, and asking for money, but he did not answer it. I got a letter from Mr. Ost, however, saying that my husband denied being the father, and refused to pay more than \$10 a month. It was not true that I had been unfaithful.

By Mr. Wilson—I gave MCBreen \$120 to buy himself out of the police before I married him. He was not sick at the time, and therefore invalided. I lived at the London Inn till I went to Singapore in 1883. He lived there with me for nine months, when he got into the Ordinance Department, and told me that his master would not let me live with him. He came and saw me sometimes, at the Hotel. It was not licensed, then, and was only an eating house. I kept a hotel in Singapore. I signed a document before Father Vignola a few months before I left, by which I undertook not to molest my husband again in consideration of his paying \$25 a month. I had brought a certain charge in the Police Court against him and Sergeant Blake before that. I did not continually have trouble with him after signing the deed; I did not attack him in the street and scratch his face. He agreed to pay me \$20 a month because I got hold of some bad letters that had passed between a sergeant's wife. On my return I contacted debts, for which he was sued. I also sued him myself frequently. He occasionally resumed intercourse with me. When I kept the boarding house in Singapore I provided liquors for the lodgers—it was not my concern if others drank. There were other females there, but they were only servants. I have four of my own children alive, and two adopted. Poor girls gave them to me. I never paid anything for them. I had trouble with the police in Singapore about my house, and had to give it up about two months ago. The reason I did not come back before was that I had so many debts to clear. I intended to make him support his child. I was able to support two adopted children.

By Mr. Webber—I had my license taken away because I supplied some visitors with liquor belonging to a boarder. That closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Wilson, for the defence, alleged that the agreement was drawn up on the understanding that the plaintiff should keep away, but instead of doing so she allowed him about and actually once assaulted him in Queen's Road. For some time before the execution of the deed he had lived apart from her, and on being informed of her confinement he at once refused to pay any more, as he was quite justified in doing. The defence also set out that Mrs. MCBreen lived an improper life in Singapore.

Jessie Ormiston, a woman of ill-fame, said—I knew the plaintiff in Singapore for five or six years. I kept a boarding-house next door to her in Southbridge-road for several months and afterwards lived with her for some other time. The house was frequented by sailors and policemen. I had the next room to her, and afterwards saw men go into her room with her, one police sergeant in particular. I saw disreputable girls visit the house, also. Liquor was sold there on the quiet, and Mr. MCBreen was in trouble once or twice.

By Mr. Wilson—I have stopped with Mr. MCBreen in his quarters since I came here. I have not been there since the action commenced. James Dawson said—I am in the Chinese Customs, attached to the *Pai Ha* revenue cruiser, stationed at Lappa Island. I have known the defendant for about five years, since I was a petty officer on the *Merlin*. I knew Mrs. MCBreen in 1886, when she kept a house in Singapore. It was not a licensed-house. Women of bad character went there with men, as Mrs. MCBreen knew. She herself went into her room occasionally with men. A man named Christensen took a lot of Mrs. MCBreen's daughters to live with him. He paid her \$10 or \$15 a month.

By Mr. Webber—I was a warder in the Gaol there, and left because I did not get enough salary. I "cleared out." I may owe a little money there. I was there 16 or 17 months. I was at MCBreen's quarters last night.

William MCBreen said—I am a clerk in the Ordinance Department. I was formerly in the police, when I first met my wife in 1880. She then kept a coffee shop. I married her in six or seven months, and shortly afterwards differences arose between us. I went to live in Blue Buildings in 1881, and whilst there she summoned me to court, but the case was dismissed. We agreed to separate in 1882, and she went to Singapore, returning in about sixteen months with a child which she said was mine. I agreed to pay her \$240 in twelve instalments, but she came to the office one day and tore my shirt and scratched my face, so I did not pay any more. I had several actions brought against me for debts which she contracted, and she also sued me herself for the \$240, but she was nonsuited, as the Judge had happened to see the assault. I entered into the second agreement in order to consolidate all her claims. I had suspicions of her fidelity, but no proof. The last time she cohabited with me she went to Singapore the first time, and the child which was born there in 1884 was not mine. Her statement that she brought my discharge from the police was untrue—I was invalided. I never got any money from her for that or any other purpose before our marriage. I did not know how many children she had when I married her; she had seven or eight, and said they were adopted. My salary at the time the agreement was drawn up was \$100. If it had not been for her conduct in Singapore I should have continued to pay the instalments. After some further evidence the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

## THE ALLEGED ABSCONDER.

HABEAS CORPUS AT LAST.

At the Supreme Court this afternoon the Man with the Iron Mask, otherwise John Ferdinand Lemm, alias John Grahman, better known as Arthur Edward Lord Hornbuckle, the great Australian bank burglar, took his stand alongside his advocate Mr. Francis, Q.C., who, abetted by Mr. Webber, was endeavoring to lay out the majesty of the law with a backhander from a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Wodehouse, the stipendiary, was undefended. The Courtroom was pretty full, the novelty of the case causing the dismissed jurors to remain and further exhaust themselves by trying to understand. Mr. Sangster, the Deputy Registrar, read a printed letter from Major Dempster, Acting Superintendent of the Gaol, to the effect that the body of the prisoner in question was enclosed, as desired. Mr. Wodehouse then tipped into the box and handed in a bundle of manuscript which he had been carefully guarding, and which turned out to be the depositions, the telegram from Melbourne, Chief Inspector Horspool's sworn information, and the warrant, after which Mr. Francis rose and spread himself. He began by moving his Lordship to discharge the prisoner on the ground that there was not a sufficient information laid (an information being apparently some kind of an egg) to justify the issue of the warrant. The proceedings had been taken under the Fugitive Offenders Act, which laid down that where a person accused of having committed an offence in one part of Her Majesty's dominions fled to another part, he was liable to be arrested and sent back under an endorsed or provisional warrant, the Magistrate needing to be satisfied that the circumstances were such as would justify the issue of the warrant if the offence had been committed in his jurisdiction. This, he submitted, had not been shown. Mr. Horspool's

sworn information was not satisfactory—it was not an information on which he could have proceeded against for perjury if found to be false. It was the test of all affidavits. His Lordship and Mr. Francis then spent about a quarter of an hour in deciding which section it was under. Then Mr. Francis showed that apart from law a little commonsense would have shown the Magistrate that the prisoner was not the man wanted. It was entirely a case for his discretion. His Lordship stuck to the law, and led another brief discussion relative to affiliated Colonies, which the prisoner greatly enjoyed.

Then he asked if Major Dempster, on whom the writ of *habeas corpus* was served, would be made a short speech. Being about the gallant Major did not. Likewise Mr. Wodehouse, and also Mr. Horspool; so Mr. Francis had it all to himself again, and he again moved his Lordship, this time so successfully that his Lordship thought he had no other alternative but to order this man's release. Released and relieved accordingly. Exit John Martyr Hornbuckle Graham Lemm, free and of good report.

## THE KOWLOON AND GODOWN COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held this afternoon at the offices, 13 Praya. The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided, and the Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. B. Layton, Messrs. W. H. Forbes, J. S. Moses, N. A. Siebs, E. A. Solomon, S. J. Michaelson, D. McCulloch, J. A. Ezekiel, F. Dodwell, and E. Osborne (Secretary) were present. The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—The business is purely formal. I beg to propose the resolution—That the Company may from time to time reduce its capital.

Mr. McCulloch:—Might I ask the object of the resolution—the immediate effect of it?

The Chairman:—To complete the Article of Association. Our powers are limited by the articles, so that six months or six years hence we wished to reduce our capital we could not.

Mr. McCulloch:—Is there to be any immediate reduction?

The Chairman:—With the exception of the reduction already intimated I am not aware of any.

The motion having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the V. R. C. will be held on Tuesday, the 28th instant, in the Gymnasium, at 6 p.m.

The following is the report of the boat-house sub-committee.

We are pleased to report that the amount of interest taken in rowing by the Members has gone on steadily increasing during the past season, and the Regatta of 1888 brought to the front ranks of our local oarsmen several, who at the commencement of the season were hardly to be trusted in anything but a sampan.

As is usual, several repairs to boats have had to be made during the year, more particularly to the B Class boats.

We would call the attention of the B Class Members to the fact that there is a limit to the life (if we may call it so) of a boat, more particularly when badly treated, and although some of the B Class boats seem to have as many lives as a cat, we are afraid that unless they receive more gentle treatment in future than occasionally saw exhibited during the past season, they will soon become unfit for further service.

We would like to call the attention of the rowing men to the fact that every rowing Member annually costs the Club considerably more than his subscription, and we would therefore impress upon them the moral responsibility that rests with them to treat the property of the Club properly.

We are of opinion that any damage caused to the boats by carelessness should be paid for by the persons so damaging them.

Unfortunately the damages are rarely discovered until the boats are being cleaned on the day after they have been used, and as a rule we have been unable to attach such damage to any particular Member. We therefore think it only fair that all damage whether accidental or otherwise should be reported on the return of the boat to the boat-house.

This, however, with very few exceptions has not been done during the past season, and the Club has had to pay a good deal for repairs which could hardly have been caused without gross carelessness.

The A class sculling boats are all more or less in bad condition.

We find it impossible to keep them in anything like proper order, perhaps not so much on account of rough usage as from the fact of their being so lightly built they will not stand the different style of sculling they are subjected to. We would therefore advise all would-be Hantons to provide themselves with their own boats, as we are of opinion that the number of scullers does not justify the Club in going to the expense of providing new boats of this description.

Owing to the great demand for sculling tubs during the past season we have ordered a new one to be built (they will be ready for use in a few days) bringing the total number up to 9.

Since the engagement of the new boat boys at the commencement of last season, we have, we are glad to say, been troubled with no complaints.

We are sorry to have to touch upon the *May-blossom* difficulty created by certain Members of the Club previous to the last Regatta, but we would suggest that in order to avoid further controversies of the same nature, the matter in question at that time, should be brought forward and settled once for all at the coming General Meeting.

List of Boat, &c., &c.

A 1 CLASS.  
3 Single Sculling boats.

A 2 CLASS.  
6 Fours.  
4 Double Sculling pairs.

B CLASS.  
4 Fours.  
1 Double Sculling pairs.  
9 Sculling tubs.

Total.....27  
J. FRIEDRICH,  
E. A. SAMPTON,  
A. TURNER,  
Sub-Committee.

of the bath-house, the suspicious piles mentioned in first paragraph were allowed to stand until next season.

A. DENISON,  
F. GRIMES,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Sub-Committee.

The following is the report of the gymnasium sub-committee.

The Committee have nothing of much interest to put before the general meeting regarding this department of the Club.

The classes were recommenced on the 20th October last, and, as was expected, there was a fearful burst at first by a great number of members eager to develop their biceps and distinguish themselves in the fistic, &c., arena, but unfortunately this enthusiasm quickly died away on the part of the majority of the aspiring Samsons & Sayens, and but half a dozen were energetic enough to keep steadily at work throughout the season. These few, as a natural consequence, though not quite gaining the acme of perfection yet show that the training has been very beneficial to them.

At the Amateur Athletic Sports held at the Happy Valley on the 16th March last a competition was included for exercises on the German Horse when a very neat display of agility was shown, the cup—kindly given by Members of the German Club—being won by Mr. M. Bernheim whose vaulting was considered the cleverest.

A contest for General Proficiency in Gymnastics, &c., for prizes presented by the Hon. A. P. McEwen, was held in the Gymnasium on Saturday, the 11th instant, and was well attended and in every way a great success:—

The competitors included:  
Exercises on the Horizontal Bar: Winner of the Gold Medal, W. Howard.  
German Horse: Winner of the Silver Medal, J. H. Filgate.  
Rings: Winner of the Bronze Medal, J. H. Underwood.  
Rope Climbing: J. H. Underwood.  
High Jumping: J. H. Underwood.  
Javelin: J. H. Underwood.

It is hoped that these competitions will be an incentive to other Members to attend the classes regularly when next resumed.

The Committee are pleased to report on the efficient manner in which Staff Sergeant Mills has conducted the classes during the closing season, testimony to which is also borne by the "form" attained by those Members who have availed themselves of his excellent services all through the past six months, and it is only regretted that more gentlemen did not take advantage of the general instruction given.

It is proposed



eternal resting place in the Protestant Cemetery at the Happy Valley, where he was interred with Protestant rites. Now, so far as I am aware the whole of this may be, at least superficially, true, but when Father Burghignoli takes upon himself to assert that I am professedly a Roman Catholic he goes beyond the scope of his knowledge—and does not speak the truth.

The facts, so far as I am acquainted with them, are very simple. My brother died without letting me know his last wishes, and the Reverend Padre who administered to him the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, never even took the trouble to send me a note informing me of that fact. But Mother Church was good enough to allow me to bury my brother, and I buried him where I liked—as I am not in the habit of studying the wishes or tastes of the emissaries of the Pope of Rome, or anybody else, in anything appertaining to my conscience.

I am not professedly a Roman Catholic, nor am I in the least concerned in the mummeries, trumperies, and tomfooleries over which Father Burghignoli so unworthily presides in this colony. So much for my professions of faith.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

H. HART-MILNER.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

[We are certain that our readers of every religious denomination will sympathise with Professor Hart-Milner in the position he has been placed by the uncalculated and ignorant aspersions of Father Burghignoli. If this reverend priest were not an old and decrepit man, and we had not such a great respect for the sanctity of the law, we should probably have felt disposed to recommend tarring and feathering the worthy pro-vicar apostolic and dipping him in the muddy waters of the Pok-tu-lam Reservoir.—Ed. *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

#### BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sandakan, 8th May, 1889.

Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon arrived here in H.M.S. *Albatross* on the 28th ult., and left the following day for Labuan en route for Batavia. On landing the Admiral was received with the usual salute and guard of honour.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Kanaka* arrived from Kudat on the 28th ult., and reports that some 160 runaway Chinese and Javanese coolies were embarked by her at Gaya for Kudat. These men had absconded principally from the estate of the *Twickenham* Borneo Company, Limited, of which Count Gellios d'Elvive is the local manager. The planters in Kudat complain that the Government of North Borneo do but little to assist them, but it must not be lost sight of that there may be faults on the side of planters, some of whom have no experience of Chinese.

The public are loud in their complaints against the Government, who entirely fail to do their duty in the way of making roads and drains and neglect all proper sanitary arrangements. It is considered that whilst the latest innovations in increasing taxation are adopted a few improvements in sanitary arrangements and such like expenditure might well be indulged in. It is thought that the Revenue is being saved to pension some more unruly Pangerans on the West Coast, where, I hear, more troubles are brewing.

A "Durbar" is to be held on the Queen's birthday, but that auspicious occasion falling during the Ramadan, the Mahomedan fasting month, it is considered that but few "chiefs" will present themselves. Elaborate arrangements are to be made in the shape of fireworks and for the supply of "limonade" regardless of expense. It is to be hoped we shall not have a new tax imposed to pay for this affair, and it is a wonder how such a time could have been fixed upon.

After considerable delay \$5,000 tribute or cession money was forwarded by the China Borneo Co's steamer *Normanharst* to Sulu, all in Borneo cent pieces, which no doubt be a source of amusement to His Highness and his court to count out.

Captain R. D. Burton, late commandant of the British North Borneo Police, has been nominated Police Magistrate at Sandakan, an appointment which has given general satisfaction.

A "Camp of exercise" is to be held shortly on Abai plain. Our noble army of Sikh agriculturists, scare-crows, etc., will no doubt make a fine show and thoroughly frighten and overawe the naked natives in the neighbourhood.

We are also to have a gunboat, and what with an army and navy, Sarawak, Great Britain, Padas Darul, and such like small deer had better "look out."

For cool and instead of humbug commend me to the prospectus of the Darvel Bay Trading Company, in which I find that "Captain A. H. Rothbart (the manager) has for a number of years resided near the property and is familiar with the country and the people etc., etc."

The fact of the matter is, that this Captain Rothbart has in command of a barque called the *F. H. Druis* (lately lost) and in that capacity loaded three or four cargoes of timber for Chinese and other charterers. He has never lived near to the property than Sandakan (when on board his barque) 20 hours steam from Sulu or Java (May) which he visited twice in his life and for a few days only. He has neither any knowledge of the natives of Borneo nor can he speak their language.

#### MILKE COAL MINES.

Serious trouble, says the *Hyogo News*, is reported to have again occurred at the Milke coal mines among the prisoners employed there—in fact, almost a repetition of the *events* that took place a few years ago, when the desperate convict fired the mine, and numbers of men perished miserably. A sensational paper, the *Chinkiang Times*, gives particulars of the latest outbreak, and makes possible an inference that excessive severity had something to do with it—at least, the paper states that the prisoners complained of the long hours they were compelled to work in the mine, and also accused the prison officials of positive cruelty. Early last March about 200 convicts were transferred from the Tokyo and Miyagi gaols to Milke, where a large number of men sentenced to penal servitude are employed under contract made by the Government with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in working the coal mines leased to that Company. There are over 1,500 prisoners at the mines, and disputes, ending in a serious affray, occurred between the new arrivals, and the older residents of the penal establishment. The available force of warders does not appear to have been sufficiently numerous to cope effectively with the rioters, who made repeated attempts to escape, and all work ceased for three days. Then a strong body of constables reinforced the warders, and with their assistance order was quickly restored. The *Chinkiang* mentions, and the circumstances is significant, that there is a daily average of 120 prisoners sick out of the 1,500 at Milke, and remarks that there may be some special reason for this abnormal unhealthiness. And the same paper considers the transfer of 500 additional convicts to the mines not unconnected with the assertion that the labour imposed hitherto upon the prisoners has been excessive. Anyhow there is little doubt the matter will be properly investigated and the truth made known, because the

authorities are, very properly, jealous of the reputation gained of late years by Japan for the maintenance of a humane system of prison administration.

#### WAS IT A DREAM.

Under the above heading the following amusing remarks from a correspondent, dated Ching-chow, May 1st, are published in the *N. C. Daily News*:

Of course to you in Shanghai, where such important British interests are at stake, it is all quite a matter of course, but to us in this out-of-the-way part of China—a visit from the British Representative is of so much consequence, that I cannot help hoping you may find room in the crowded pages of your journal for a brief account of it. Of course we always knew the English Minister must first carry out his expressed intention on arrival of visiting Corea and the Yangtze ports. There were vexed questions of Imperial interest to be settled in both directions. And we could not hope to be first attended to. Still there were many reasons why we wished for a visit from His Excellency. The usual story—a missionary had rented a house for a chapel, and the man who rented it to him had been thrown into prison. Without being sentimental either about the poor Chinaman, or the insult to our own nationality, we none of us felt quite comfortable helping the poor missionaries to establish themselves nicely, whilst the owner of the house was in that wretched den of iniquity.

Then the J's had bought a property, and there was a little difficulty about their boundaries. It ought to have been settled quite easily but our poor dear Consul came out to China a long while ago. And he is easily upset and nervous. And after the Chinese had twice during the night pulled down the wall the J's had begun to build, our Consul just took to his bed, or at all events his bedroom, with a sick headache whenever the subject was mentioned.

He said "Let us talk of pleasant things. Is the world not full enough of misery, that we must always be harping on any little unpleasantness?" and then he would retire. One of our troubles is we have nowhere to walk off our troubles here. If we could only build a nice little bubble like that they have got now in Ningpo we often think we all should be happy. But for that united action is necessary, and an application to the Chinese. And that our Consul deprecates. He always says: "Why apply to the Chinese? Why worry? Do we not pain them sufficiently by our presence?"

That is such a strange light in which to look at the matter, we none of us know what to say. It is true we have started a little hospital here, and free schools, and a dispensary, and the place was poverty-stricken in the extreme when we came to it, and is now doing nicely. We circulate a good deal of money in it between us, and all the carpenters and bricklayers and masons in the place seem to be employed by the European community. But I am not sure that our presence does not pain them for all that. They always use rough words to us, when we walk out, and sometimes we are stoned. And there are several parts we never think of going into for fear of what may happen to us. And one of the missionaries was badly beaten about the head in his own house only the other day, and Miss was spat upon by a very well dressed Chinaman. It does not look as if they liked us. But that also is a painful subject. So let us pass on! What I wanted to tell you about was how the British Minister arrived on his biennial tour of inspection.

He came in grand style in a gunboat, and with quite a retinue with him. But if he had been the servant of the people, paid to look after their interests, he could not have gone more carefully into all the subjects that were perplexing us. At his request the Consul at once communicated with the Magistrate about the J's wall and a Tipao was sent to look at it, and to examine their title-deeds, and he at once said they were quite in their rights, only if they chose there was a little corner they were leaving out they might enclose. But Mr. J. said he did not care to do so, because it was a convenience to the poor women, being near a pool when they wanted to wash their clothes. So then the Tipao made the people a speech, and told them how generous and considerate Mr. J. was, and rebuked them most severely for their previous disorderly behaviour, and told them that they should all be sent to prison if anything of the kind occurred again.

Then it turned out that the poor landlord was released from prison the very day His Excellency arrived, and a handsome present made him as compensation. So there was no need to say anything about that. And since then there has been nothing but a continuous exchange of civilities, such a hurrying backwards and forwards of sedan chairs, all the executioners of the place out in their hideous red conical hats, and the soldiers and title-bearers all about all day long. His Excellency, without any one pointing it out to him, noticed our want of a band, and said how easily we could combine together to make it. The Chinese authorities were quite pleased at the suggestion, and the Prefect even sent two handsome tresses to be planted at the beginning of it as a memorial of His Excellency's visit. We had quite a gala day on the occasion of turning the first sod, as it were, and after that His Excellency went away to make another port happy by a minute personal inspection of its needs. No one is more pleased than our poor dear Consul himself, who is like a different man now, and who is already full of His Excellency's next visit, saying we must do this, or that, or the British Minister will be disappointed on his return. But I have forgotten the best thing. None of us has heard an unkind word, since the British Minister arrived in state in an English gunboat, nor has a stone been thrown anywhere near a European. We all feel so different, and as if we belonged to a nation of which we were proud, and that cared for us.

#### CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINKIANG, 15th May, 1889.

The settlement of the Foreign claims resulting from the late riot was completed to-day. Her Majesty's Consul handed over to claimants as follows:

Native bank orders in Shanghai Tls. payable to bearer, half the amount claimed; the balance in two instalments, viz, payable on the 11th August and 7th November; interest bearing at the rate of 10 per cent.

The Commission has accepted and adjusted many of the claims in a very satisfactory manner, and all the small claims were paid in full and on demand.

The first cricket match of the season was played on the ground of the Chinkiang Cricket Club yesterday. A team from H.M.S. *Suff* assembled to give battle with the willow against the Chinkiang eleven. The ground was in beautiful order, and just sufficient sunshine to gladden the heart of the cricketers and others present. The local team lost by five wickets. The disaster may be attributed to the absence of two "cracks" who have left the port lately for fresh fields and pastures new. Refreshments were provided and liberally dispensed by the local club, and all spent a very pleasant afternoon. *Shanghai Arrival*.

#### CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 20th May, 1889.

The Viceroy leaves to-day in the *Kwang-hup* for the West River to personally inspect the embankments in the districts which are threatened by floods owing to recent rains and the early summer freshets. His Excellency is expected to be absent about a week. It is somewhat venturesome taking so large a vessel as the new Poochow-built cruiser on the West River as she draws some twelve feet of water even although the river has risen considerably.

The continued heavy rains on country are causing very serious concern in regard to the Spring rice crop; the price of rice has gone up 2 cents a picul within the last 48 hours and there is every prospect of it going much higher unless there is a cessation in the rainfall. The Chinese say that the rain does not suffer so much from the rain during the day, but that the unusual phenomenon of continual heavy rain during the night at this season creates alarm.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in studying the inundation problem in this vicinity, will do well to consider how far the same is the result of the blocking up of the "Back Reach," one of the great natural outlets of this river to the sea.

#### ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th May, 1889.

On Thursday the 2nd we were calculating that our beautiful sandy esplanade in the river bed was at least 200 yards wide. Next morning the river had risen 5 feet and all our sands were gone! No more dry walking there in the intervals of rain! No more smellless sauntering in the twilight after a day too hot to stir out! No more chatting two or three abreast! Henceforth we must pick our way in single file among snails and dogs and shouting children. The rain continues raining, the river rising, and the thermometer is very low, not rising to 60 degrees even in the house. Now is the season for orchids to come down from Szechuan, and a junk laden with baskets full of *Dendrobium Nobile*, all in full butterfly blossom, was a fine sight the other day. They were being taken down river to be sold as medicine. Boats in mid-stream seem to shoot down the river now, whilst *qu-iver* junks are towed almost under our windows.

The Ichang Convention makes definitely no progress, although the Chinese deputies remain on, complaining woefully of the dullness of the place, and always wondering why the British Minister could not settle the Upper Yangtze regulations at Peking; whether he does or does not approve of those they have submitted as the Szechuan Viceroy's ultimatum; and if not, whether he is taking any steps to get them altered at head quarters, as they, poor deputies, are powerless to alter one iota, and are simply eating their heads off here, waiting for the Consul's answer, whilst he waits for the Minister's.—*N. C. Daily News*.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

#### BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undersigned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public business, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

For the COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, CHANTREY INCHBALD, Agent, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED as CLERK. A preference may be given to one who knows French.

Address: A. B., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

FOUND.

A STRAYED RAM, with no horns and a curly tail. Whoever gave the same on to a currier, or to Gunner ROBERTSON, R.A., North Barracks, and paying expenses. Will be sold if not claimed in three days.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

#### Masonic.

#### VICTORIA LODGE.

No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

#### Notices of Firms.

#### NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between FRANK H. ENGLAND and HENRY SKERRETT ROGERS trading under style, or Firm of FRANK H. ENGLAND & Co., at Foochow, was dissolved by Mutual consent on 1st January, 1889.

FRANK H. ENGLAND, H. SKERRETT ROGERS.

#### NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. EDWARD OSBORNE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company from this date.

J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

#### Intimations.

#### GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

IN order to obviate difficulties which have arisen on previous occasions, it is requested that (in accordance with the ordinary practice elsewhere) every gentleman who attends the *Levee* of His Excellency the Governor on Her Majesty's BIRTH DAY will bring with him, to be handed to the A.D.C. in waiting, a card with his name written or printed upon it in readily legible letters.

F. H. MAY, Acting Private Secretary & A.D.C. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

#### GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

LADY DES VIGUEUX will receive visitors at the GOVERNMENT HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Her Majesty's BIRTHDAY, from 3.30 to 5 p.m.

F. H. MAY, Acting Private Secretary. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the GYMNASIUM, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 P.M.

G. C. MASTER, Hon. Secy. pro. tem., V. R. C. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 25th May, at 3.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers. Hongkong, 10th May, 1889.

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of this month, at a Quarter after Noon, to Confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th May, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & Co, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of this month, at NOON, to Confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 15th May, 1889.

BATHING HOUSES, PRAYA DA BOA VISTA, MACAO.

WOODEN CABINS are provided for Ladies and Gentlemen, also Shower Baths. Refreshments are served in an adjoining shed. Subscription, from 15th May to 31st October, 1889—\$2 for married couples. For single gentlemen, \$1.

For each Bath, 10 cents. A Furnished House to be let at Macao. Apply to T. J. COLLACO, 16, Largo do Senado, Macao. Hongkong, 14th May, 1889.

MACAO ROTISSERIE, No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES AND SPIRITS, ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER. Tiffin and Dinner to order. Miss C. PALMER, Proprietrix. Macao, 8th April, 1889.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavillon of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A N INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on an after 1st May. By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Modern changes.

P. BOHM, GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10-roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to Office. Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.

MISS EARLE attends daily at Kowloon from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. for the purpose of giving instruction in the ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN LANGUAGES, also in MUSIC and DRAWING or NEEDLEWORK, to any one (Children or others) wishing for the same. Terms, \$5 per month for each separate course of study. Highest references. Apply to Miss EARLE, 22, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889.

#### Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PORT ADELAIDE," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 27th instant, will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "MONMOUTHSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 21st instant. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1889.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1889.

#### Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 have been placed on the books—a result continued uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British Office.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, 669-1 Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, RESERVE FUND 833,333-33

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1888.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION, MONTHLY HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP.

200 AND 500 YARDS. ENTRANCE FEE 50 CENTS.

THE 3rd COMPETITION will take place next SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1889, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must enter for same not later than FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 4 P.M., and send me 50 cents with their entry.



